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MISSISSIPPI.

Rabies—Shipment of Heads of Animals by Express. (Reg. Bd. of H., Feb. 4, 1915.)

SECTION 1. That no express company, or its agent, shall accept for transportation the head of a dog or any other animal unless it shall have been prepared for shipment as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. That the head of a dog or other animal shall be placed in a tin or other metal container which will not permit the leakage of fluids. Such container shall be placed in a second wooden or metal container with ice packed around it and so constructed that it will not permit the leakage of the ice water resulting from the melted ice.

SEC. 3. That all such packages shall be labeled as follows: "Caution! This package contains the head of a dog (or name of other animal) suspected to have died of hydrophobia."

SEC. 4. That any express company that accepts the head of a dog or other animal for transportation prepared other than hereinbefore required shall, upon conviction, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to the penalty as provided by statute.

SEC. 5. These rules and regulations are adopted under the authority vested in the State board of health by section 2489 of the Mississippi Code of 1906.

NEW YORK.

Barbers and Barber Shops—Sanitary Precautions. (Reg. Public Health Council Feb. 2, 1915.)

The Public Health Council of the State of New York has amended regulation 4,¹ chapter 7, of the Sanitary Code of the State of New York, so as to read as follows:

REG. 4. *Barbers and barber shops.*—Every barber or other person in charge of any barber shop shall keep such barber shop at all times in a clean and sanitary condition.

No person shall act as a barber who is affected with a venereal disease in the communicable stage or with any communicable disease enumerated in this code in an acute form or with any communicable disease of the skin.

The hands of the barber shall be washed with soap and water before serving each customer.

Brushes and combs shall frequently be cleansed with soap and water.

Shaving mugs and brushes shall be thoroughly rinsed after each use thereof.

There shall be a separate clean towel for each customer. The head rest shall be covered by a clean towel or paper.

Alum or other material used to stop the flow of blood shall be applied in powdered or liquid form only.

After the handling of a customer affected with any eruption, or whose skin is broken out, or is inflamed or contains pus, the hands of the barber shall be immediately disinfected. This shall be done by thorough washing with soap and water, followed by rinsing in alcohol (70 to 80 per cent) or in a solution of corrosive sublimate (1 to 1,000), or by the use of some equally efficient disinfectant.

The instruments used for a customer affected with any of the above-named disorders shall be made safe immediately after such use by washing with soap and water and dipping for one minute in a 10 per cent solution of commercial (40 per cent) formalin, or dipping for three minutes in alcohol (70 to 80 per cent), or by the use of some equally efficient disinfectant.

No cup or brush which has been used in the shaving of a customer affected with any of the above infectious disorders of the face shall be used for another customer unless the cup shall have been emptied and cleansed by boiling water and furnished with fresh soap and the brush has been sterilized by a three minutes' exposure to

¹ Public Health Reports, Feb. 19, 1915, p. 578.

alcohol (70 to 80 per cent), or to a corrosive sublimate solution (1 to 1,000), or by the use of some equally efficient disinfectant.

This regulation shall take effect throughout the State of New York, except in the city of New York, on the 1st day of March, 1915.

Tuberculosis Registers—Inspection Permitted in Certain Cases. (Chap. 7, Reg. Public Health Council, Amdt. Feb. 2, 1915.)

Reg. 8. Local health officers authorized to permit inspection of tuberculosis registers in certain cases.—Local health officers are hereby authorized to permit the inspection of the reports of cases of tuberculosis and of the registers mentioned in section 322 of the public health law by any duly authorized representative of an organization engaged in work for the prevention of tuberculosis, who has been approved for this purpose by the State commissioner of health.

Local health officers shall keep a record of all persons having access to such reports or registers, stating their names, addresses, and official positions or relations to the State department of health or said organizations.

Such persons shall not publish or divulge for publication or communicate to any other person the identity of the persons to whom such reports or registers relate.

This regulation shall take effect throughout the State of New York, except in the city of New York, on the 1st day of March, 1915.

OHIO.

Diphtheria Antitoxin—Free Distribution for Use for Indigent Persons. (Act Mar. 6, 1915.)

SECTION 1. The State board of health shall make necessary arrangements for the production and distribution of diphtheria antitoxin, provided that such antitoxin shall in all respects be equal in purity and potency to the standard of requirements of the United States Public Health Service for antitoxin for interstate commerce. Diphtheria antitoxin shall be distributed in accordance with such rules and regulations as may be adopted by the State board of health.

SEC. 2. Any licensed physician practicing in the State of Ohio, or the superintendent of any State or county institution, shall be entitled to receive without charge such quantities of antitoxin as he may require for the treatment or prevention of diphtheria in poor or indigent persons, provided that such antitoxin shall be used only for persons residing in the State of Ohio, and that a sufficient supply is available for distribution.

SEC. 3. Any person or persons who shall sell any diphtheria antitoxin produced and distributed by the State board of health shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined in any amount not exceeding \$100.